THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Vol. X., No. 970-Whole No. 3870.

NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1844.

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

nd in the most elegant style.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT. Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets

N. Ship QUEEN OF THE WEST, Man

Passage, apply to
WOODHULL & MINTURNS,
To South street, New York,
FIELDEN, BROTHERS, & CO.

Should the parties agreed for, not come out, the money will be returned to those who paid it here, without any reduction. The Black Ball or Old Line of Livepool Packets, comprise the following magnificent Ships, viz. NEW YORK CAMBRIDGE, CLUMBUS, EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA, With such superior and unequalled arrangements, the Sub-cribers condidently look forward for a continuance of that suport which has been extended to them so many years, for which leave are traffil. e grateful, ee proceeding, or remitting money to their relatives, car mee obtain Drafts at sight for any amount, drawn direct Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, also, on Mesers, PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO.

Bankers, London branches, in all the principal towns throughout England, I land, Scotland and Walson Browns throughout England, I land, Scotland and Walson Browns throughout England, I land, Scotland and Walson Browns B

OLD LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS THE Old Line of Fackets for Liverpool will bereafter be despatched in the following order, excepting that when the sacling day fells on Sunday, the ships will sail on the succeeding day region of the following order, excepting that when the sacling day fells on Sunday, the ships will sail on the succeeding day region of the following order. From Neuron From Neuron

York on the 1st, and Havre on the 16th of each month, as follows, viz:

From New York.

New Ship ONE2DA.

(1st March,
2 Laptain
3 Laptain
4 Laptain
4 Laptain
4 Laptain
5 Laptain
4 Laptain
5 Laptain
6 Laptain
6 Laptain
6 Laptain
7 Laptain
7 Laptain
8 Laptain
8 Laptain
8 Laptain
8 Laptain
8 Laptain
9 Laptain
9 Laptain
9 Laptain
1 Laptai

THE NEW YORK HERALD. | OLD ESTABLISHED EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE | 1844.]

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC. PASSENGER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1844.
The Subscribers having completed the

a fight, for sums of £1, £5, £20, to £400—or in any amount to suit the purchaser.

Charles Craft, 129 State street, Boston.
B. W. Wheeler, Union Building, Providence, R. l.
J. W. Mills, 3 Wall street, and for Front street, New York.
N. G. Howard, 43 South Third street, Philadelphia.
Sandford & Shoemaker, 7 Light street, Baltimore, Md.,
Pittaburgh, Pa.
L. S. Littlejohn, H Exchange, Albany, N. Y.
S. Clark, 159 River street, Toy, N. Y.
W. A. Cook, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. H. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. H. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Fitthugh & Co., Oswego, N. Y.
madec

STATEN ISLAND FOOT OF WHITEHALL.

The Boats will run as follows on and after Sept. 30.

LEAVE NEW YORK:

9, and 11, A. M.; 1½, 3½, and 6, P. M.

LEAVE STALEN (SLAND:

8, and 10, A. M.; 12½, 2½, and 5½, P. M.

P. S.—All goods must be particularly marked, and are at the risk of the owners thereof.

risk of the owners thereof.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEWARK ND NEW YOKK.

FARE ONLY 134 CENTS.

FHE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMER RAINBOW.

CAPTAIN JOHN GAFFY.

On and after september 10th will run daily.

ark foot of Centre street, 8 o'clock A. M.—

Leave New York, foot of Barclay street, 3 o'clock F. M.

PLOPLE'S LINE OF STE MBUAIS
FOR ALBANY.

DAILY, Sundays excepted—Through direct, at s', M., from he Steamboat Fier between the Steamboat Rough at St. M., from he Steamboat Fier between the Steamboat ROCHESTER, Captain A. P. St. John, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 6.
The Steamboat GOCHESTER, Captain A. Houghton, on Tuesday, Thersday and Saturday Evenings, at 6.
At Five o'clock, P. M.—Landing at Intermediate Places.
The Steamboat COLUMBIA, Captain William H. Peck, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and Sunday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock teamboat NORTH AMERICA, Captain R. G. Crut Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at S

The Stamboat North A Anthropes, Capana R. G. Chenden, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 5 o'clock.

Passengers taking either of the above lines will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the Morning Train of Cars for the stamboar of t

HOUR CHANGED TO SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.—On and after Monday, Sept. 16th, 1841, will change the hour of departure from 7 to 6 o'clock, P. M., and will land at Foughtkeepsie during the great Far and Cattle Show. Fare 72 cents only to Foughkeepsie.

The steamer SWALLOW, Capt. A. McLean, Monday 16th, and Wednesday, 18th. The steamer ALBANY, Captain R. B. Mary, I caeday, 17th, Thursday, 19th, at 6 o'clock, from Corlands street pier.

Moroist Line, at 7 o'clock, from Doring Line, at 7 ing Line, at 7 o'clock, from Barclay street pier, the and EMPIRE.

FOR ALBANY — MOUR CHANGED.

The Steamboats KNICKERBOCKER and ROUHESTER will, on and after onday of t, as heretofore.

FLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW BRIGHTON, PORT RICHMOND, (STATEN ISLAND), AND NEW YORK FERRY.

From Fier No. 1, North River, foot of Battery Place.

The Scamboat CINDERELLA, will pus as follows, Daily, from May 20th to Uctobe 1.

1814; — Leaves New York at 9 and 11 o'chock, A. M., at 134, 6 and 1 F. M.

Leaves Fort Richmond, at 20 minutes to 3, and 10 minutes to 10 A. M., at 1, 45 and 65 F. M.

Leaves New Brighton at 3 and 10 A. M.; at 14, 5 and 74; A. M., at 1, 45 and 65 F. M.

New York, May B. 1814.

New York, May B. 1814.

NEW YORK, ALBANY AND TROY STEAMBOAT LINE.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Morning Line from the foot of Barciay street, landing at intermediate places.

The Steamer EMPIRE, Captain S. R. Roe, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning at 7 o clock.

The Steamer TROY, Captain S. R. Roe, Monday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 7 o'clock.

Evening Line from the foot of Courthand street, direct.

The Steamer SWALLOW, Captain A. McLean, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock.

The Steamer SWALLOW, Captain R. B. Maey, Tuesday, Thursday and Satunday Evening, at 6 o'clock.

The Steamer ALBANY, Captain R. B. Maey, Tuesday, Thursday and Satunday Evening, at 6 o'clock.

The Boats of this Line, owing to their light draught of water, are she at all times to pass the bars, and reach Albany and Troy in ample time to take the morning train of care for the stag or wea.

For passage or freight, apply on board, or at the offices on the wherves.

MIBERNIA . Captain Alexander Ryrie.
CALEDONIA . Captain Edward G. Lott.
ACADIA . Captain Edward G. Lott.
ACADIA . Captain William Harrison.
BRITANNIA . Captain John Hewitt.
CAMBRIA . Captain C. H. E. Judkins.
ill sail from Liverpool and Boston, via. Hailfax, as follows
From Boston. From Liverpool.
Caledonia, Lott. . August 16th.
Acadia . Harrison . Sept. lst. August 4th.
Hibernia, Ryrie . " 16th. 20th.
Those years! carry experienced surgeons, and are supplied.

age, apply to D. BRIGHAM, Jun., Agent, No. 3 Wall street.

FOR HALIFAX AND LIVERPOOL.

FOR CHARLESTON, KEY WEST, HAVANA,
AND NEW ORLEANS.

To Sail, on Saturaday, 12th October, at 4 o'clook, P. M.
The elegant well known fororite Steamship
NEW to ORK, John T. Waght, Commander, will positively sail as above. This above
mer has been overhaulted, and put in complete order for it cason, and no expense has
been spared to make her every war analysis—has large and airy
state-rooms, every way adapted for the comfort of passengers.
She carries sufficient fuel from mer for the voyage, and will
not stop at the intermediate ports only to had her passengers.
For passage, apply to Capit. Wright on board at foot of 9th st.,

E. K. COLLINS & CO, 56 South street.

will succeed the Garrick, and sail 26th November, her regular day.

OLD ESTABLISHED PACKET OFFICE, 61

South street—Passage to and from Great Britain and Ireland, via Liverpool. Passage can at all times be engaged at the lowest rates, to and from Liverpool, by the regular packet ships sailing under the new arrangement every few days, and drafts can as usual be furnished for any amount, payable at the National and Provincial Bank, kerland, and their branches, and throughout the United Kingdom, as well as at all the principal banking institutions in England, Scotland and Wales, without discount or any other charges. For further particulars, if by letter, post paid, apply to Seet JOHN HERDMAN, 51 South st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The New Line—Regular Packet 21st October, "The superior fast sailing packet ship ROCHESTER, 500 tons burthern, Captain Button, will sail as slove, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having elegant and spacious accommodations, apply on board, west side Buring Slip, or to WOODHULL & MINTURNS,

Price of Passage \$100.

PASSAGE FOR NEW ORLEANS—Packet of 30th Sept.—The fast sailing regular packet ship AR (ANSAS, Capt. J. Bunker, will sail positively as above, her regular day. The accommodations of the ships of this line are, it is well known, superior to any other ships, and reliance may be placed on their sailing punctually as advertised. The Arkansas has excellent accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers. Second cabin passengers can be comfortably accommodated in house on deck, burit expressly for the purpose, well lighted and properly ventilated. To secure berths, early application should be made on board, foot of Maiden lane, or to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane. FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.—The steam ship ALABAMA, 700 tons burthen, Henry Windle, Commander, will sail for the above port on the 15th yearness at the commander, will sail for the above port on the 15th yearness at the proper summer, newly coppered, and is farnished with a powerful set of new Boilers, made at the Novelty Works of this city. Sis a expected to make the run to the Buize with case in six days, and having handsome and comfortable accommodations, for both cabin and atterage passengers, offers an unusually desirable conveyance to the travelling community. For light freight or passage, apply to G. MERLE, and G. MERLE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS—Union Line—First regular packet with despatch—The fast sailing packet ship UNION, J. B. Battorne, master, is now loading not with the wimmediate dispach. For eabity, second cabin adverage passengers, having superior accommodation, early aplication should be made on board, at Murray's wharf, or to JOSEPH MeMURIAAY, 100 Pine street, conser of South street.

FACKET FOR HAVRE (Second Line).—The Ship ST, NICHOLAS, John B Fell, Master, will sail on the lat of October.
For freight, or passage, apply to BOYD & HINCKEN,
No. 9 Tontine Building,
Comer Wall and Water atreets

FOR MARSEILLES—Packet of lat October—The ship COURIER, Captain Dugan. For freight, or passage, in cabin or steerage, apply to LAWRENCE & THELPS. No. 103 Front street, or to BOYD & HINCKEN, Agents, No 9 Toutine Building. **FOR HAVANA, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The A. I. fast-sailing packet barque ELIZABETH
J., John S. Remington, master, will sail positively on
12th October.

For Ireight or passage, having superior furnished accommodations, a large and commodious cabin, with swelve statetooms, apply to JOHN F. OHL & SON,
17 3w z&co 161 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—The Subscriber has at all times for sale Drafts from £1 to £1600, payable at all the principal Banking Institutious throughout the United Kingdom.

JOHN HERDMAN, 61 South st.

N. B. Passage to and from Liverpool can be secured at the lowest rates by any of the line of packets sailing on the lat, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, on application as above 1721 cc.

FOR LONDON.—Regular Packet of the is October.—The splendid, fast saving Packet ship Solvens and the splendid, fast saving Packet ship McDIATOR, Captain Chadwick, sails positively see acove, her regular day.

Having very superior secommodations for Cal-in, 2d Cabin and Steerage passengers, persons intending to embark should make immediate application on board, or to 10 SEPH McMURRAY.

*22ec 100 Pine street, corner of South.

FOR BATH, GARDINER AND HALLOWELL.

The new scanner FENOBSCOT, Captain N. Kimbali, leaves the end of T whart, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 5 o'clock. Stages will be in readiness on bet arrival at the abovoluces, to convey passengers to the neighboring towns.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The well benown fast sading packet ship SOUTHERNER, 750 tons, T. D. Palmer, master, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 1000 bales cotton or bulk thereof, or passage, having very good accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, Fier 13 E. R. or to 150 cm.

25,000 LEECHES—LEECHES—LEECHES.

LEECHES—LEECHES—LEECHES.

25,000 LEECHES, just received per barque Franklin, Sleebboom master, from Hamburg, for sale at the lowest prices, at G. A. & H. WITTE,

Importers of Leeches, 38 John street, au29 im*re.

ONE SHILLING PER LESSON. ONE SHILLING PER LESSON,
AT No. & Ciry Hall Place.
THOROUGH instruction given in the French, Spanish and
Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Navigation, Algebra,
Geometry, Trugonometry, Sorveying, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.
Circulars and references may be had of J. D. Morris, Jr.
N. B. Evening Classes.

MEDICAL ADVICE
DOCTOR LAMERT is still confidentially consulted, at his
old office, 53 Gold street, between Fullton and Berkmun, on
all diseases of a delicate nature; his treatment being mild and
judicious, requires neuther mercury, restraint in diet, or hindrance from business purauits. Recent cases cured in 3 or 4
days.

drance from business pursuits. Recent cases cured in 3 or 4 days.

DEBILITY, NERVOUS OR CONSTITUTIONAL, arising from a too frequent indulgence of the passions of indiscreet youth, and thereby causing nightly emissions, and eventually confirmed impotency, engage the Dr.'s strictest attention, his object being to restore the system, mentally and bodily, to that state of vigor nature originally designed.

STRICTURES, a disease frequently existing without the patient being the least aware, sometimes caused by mal-treatment of uninitiated medical pretenders, and sometimes by the example of the designed of the patient period of the patient period of the patient period of the few qualified advertising Surgeons in the city, guarantees a perfect cure, or no charge made Letters, post-paid, enclosing a fer, immediately attended to, and medicine, with advice, sent to any part of the United States.

Office, 53 Gold street. Open from \$4.M. to \$1.M. \$13 Im*ec.

Office, 63 Gold street. Open from *A.N. D. P.F.S. Brind Comments of the Comment o

C. J. FERDINAND & COPPA, importers of Leeches, No. 19 Nassau street.

CHEAP SOAP WORKS

LABORATORY OF PERFUMERY, COSMETICS, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF THE EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE OF WM. JOHNSON & VROOM,

LLATE JOHNSON & VROOM,

NO. 79 TRINITY PLACE, NUAR THE NEW TRINITY

Pale Yellow Soap, extra No.

White Bar "plane." plane.

Variegated "perfumed.

Palm" "Perfumed.

Palm" "Paney in bounder.

Fancy in boxes of 1 to 6 doz. Fancy, in boxes of 1 to 6 doz.

"by the pound.

Mottled Soap, very superior.
Opodeldoc "for Druggists.
Windsor White and Brown.
Egg and Cushion Model of Fancy Soapa, very superior.
Atmond, Rose, Musk, Naplea, Camphor, Woodsine, Cow
lip, with 200 varieties of Fancy Soapa, saitable for country
selers.

dealers.
Sweet Perfumed Bags,
Bears Oil,
Gologue Waters, lilk of Roses, Otto
Esprit de Rose,
Macassar Oil,
Tooth Powder and Lotions,
Handkerchief Essences,
Toilette Powder,
Musk Perfu

d Bags,

Smelling Salts,

Greeian Hair Dye,
Lavender,
Kalydor,
Curling Fluid,
Bear's Grease,
Ox Marrow Pomade,
Easences of all kinds,
Cold Cream,
Fearl Fowder,
Musk Perfumes of all kinds.

40 LUDGATE STREET, LONDON,

Two Doors from the London Coffee House, MESSRS FLAX MAN & SHOWELL, (From Burgerary).

TAILORS TO HER MAJESTY, beg to return their sincere thanks to those gentlemen from America and Mexico, who have, during their residence in England to liberally favored them with their support, and at the same time to assure their friends and the public, their chief desire and aim will be to maintain the high credit their house has attained, by supplying the very best goods at moderate charges.

[From the National Intelligencer.] WHIGS REVIVING--- HOPE YET.

Survey of the Recent State Elections with Reference to the Approaching Presidential

Election.

The twelve States, enumerated in the subjoined table, are all that have held electrons during the present year for State officers, with the exception of New Hampshire and Rhode Island; in the former of which no regular opposition was attempted by the whig party, whilst in the latter the "democrats" were equally quiescent. Although in these twelve States the opposing parties seemed to display much zeal, and to make great exertions, yet it appears from the following statements, which are based upon the census of 1840, and the vote at the Presidential election in that year, combined with the increase of population since 1840, according to the previous ratio of increase, that all calculations as to the result of the Presidential election, deduced only from those of the recent State elections, must be regarded as originating more in the wishes and feelings of those who make them than in the sober deductions of authentical operations.

These twelve States had, in the year 1840, a population of 6,835,910, vielding a federal representative number of 6,256,787. They gave at the Presidential electron in that year a gross amount of 857,881 votes. The entire population of the United States was, in 1840, 17,063,356. Supposing that the population has increased during the last four year in the same proportion that it did in the

United States was, in 1810, 17,063 396. Supposing that the population has increased during the last four years in the same proportion that it did in the four preceding years, it would now be upwards of twenty millions, and, assuming this number, the population of the twelve States under consideration would be 8,041,100, yielding a representative number of 7,366,400; and, if the proportion of votes to the federal numbers remained the same as in 1840, these States would in 1844 give 1,010,100 votes, according to the following table:—

190,468

It thus appears that these twelve States did not, at the late State elections, poll their full number of votes by more than one hundred and ninety thousand, notwithstanding an excess in the two States of Missouri and Kentucky of nearly eighteen thousand extensive the states.

of Missouri and Kentucky of nearly eighteen thousand votes!

Let us examine the circumstances which attended these late elections a little in detail.

And, first, as respects Maine. A writer in the Kennebec Journal states the number of voters in that State to be over 110,000; our calculations make them 109,300; of these only 93,600 voted at the late election. More than 15,000 electors, therefore, kept away from the polls. Owing to the more perfect organization, or the greater zeal of the democratic and the third parties, they brought forward nearly the whole of their strength, and it can hardly be doubted that the greater, part of the absentees were whigs; so that, as the democratic majority over the whig candidate for Governor was about 10,600, it is at least within the range of possibility that a sufficient number of whigs may be found at the November election to give the State to Mr. Clay.

possibility that a sufficient number of whigs may be found at the November election to give the State to Mr. Clay.

In Vermont, our table shows that 4,790 voters did not record their opinions at the late election. Conscious of their strength, it is quite probable that the greater part of these were whigs, who will be found in November increasing the whig majority for Mr. Clay in that State to 10,000 or 12,000.

Connecticut did not vote her full number by 5000. The democratic party being dominant previous to this election, and straining every nerve to retain their ascendancy, voted nearly their entire strength, and the greater part of the non-voters were whigs. This State will vote for Mr. Clay in November with a considerably increased majority. Next in geographical order comes Maryland—This State is represented to have poiled only 40,276 votes at the Congressional elections this spring; but out of this lean vote, the whigs had a majority of 4793 votes. Our calculations make the number of electors 73,290. At the Presidential election in 1840 Maryland cast an aggregate of 62,283 votes; we therefore do not think we err in stating that Maryland did not use her full strength at the last election by more than 33,000 votes. Judging of our neighbor State as we do of others, from a knowledge that the same causes were inoperation, we are of opinion that a decided majority of the absent voters must have been whigs; and we trust that the electoral election, calling for all the that the electoral election, calling for all the strength of the State, will justify our anticipations by showing a considerably increased majority for the whig candidates.

strength of the State, will justify our anticipations by showing a considerably increased majority for the whig candidates.

The late State elections in Virginia showed an aggregate vote of 54,718. The number of voters is about 99,000. More than 44,000 votes were therefore withheld at these elections. Virginia gave 84,223 votes in 1840, when the State went by 1,400 votes against the Whigs. The late elections show that she is now more favorably disposed towards them, since, at those elections, they had a majority of S64. We have no reason to suppose that the electors who kept from the polls were less triendly to the Whigs than those who attended them. If our supposition be correct, a full vote of the State will give a majority of 1,600 votes to that party at the Presidential election. But, from the recent concurring accounts, we have a right to anticipate a much more favorable result than this. North Carolina did not, at the late gubernatorial election, show her entire vote by 16,774; and, although the Whig ascendency was triumphantly maintained, yet the personal popularity of the Democratic candidate, kept many Whigs from the solls, and caused some who did attend to vote for him. Nearly 2000 votes less were given at this election than at the election in 1840. Without being too sanguine, we may voture to anticipate that in November the Whig majority will reach

election than at the election in 1840. Without being too sanguine, we may venture to anticipate that in November the Whig majority will reach the number of 8000 votes.

Alabama is stated to have given 52,000 votes at the late elections. Our table estimates her electors at 73,700: her aggregate vote in 1840 was 62,462. When it is seen that more than 21,000 voters did not attend at the last election, and that in many counties the Whigs made no opposition, it is very easy to perceive that a full vote of the State may bring about a very different result in November.

In Louisiana more than 6,000 electors did not vote at the elections in July. The details of the proceedings given at that time are strongly in proof that the majority of the non-recorded votes were those of whigs. The well-founded expectation is, that this patriotic State will record a majority for Mr. Clay of 4,000 or 5,000 votes in November.

Missouri presents the singular aspect of having

tion is, that this patriotic State will record a majority for Mr. Clay of 4,000 or 5,000 votes in November.

Missouri presents the singular aspect of having colled more by 10,000 votes than the mode of calculation applied to all the other States has accorded to her. We make no comment upon the zeal which was thus displayed in this rapidly growing State, but most earnessly wish that so much of this zeal as would cause every elector in every State to vote once may be found in operation throughout the Union at the approaching coatest.

Illinois did not put forth her entire strength by 18,700 votes, and as the whigs made no organized opposition in a great part of the State, it is reasonable to suppose that by far the greater part of those who did not vote were of that party. If these absentees would come to the polls in November, the democratic majority might be very materially reduced—possibly annihilated.

Indiana gave an aggregate vote of 116,906 in 1840; at the late elections she gave only 95 819, a though our table assigns to her 137,600 electors As "many as 41.781, therefore, did not attend the election in August last. In many countres at that election the whigs made no opposition, and in others they did not zealously bestir themselves.—If two-thirds of the non-voters were whigs, we may confidently expect a whig majority in November treading close upon that of 13,698 given for Harrison in 1840.

In Kentucky we are again met with the curious circumstance of a larger vote being given than the result of fair calculation would justify; in this case the excess is 7,536. Another singular fact is, that the aggregate vote given by both parties for Governor exceeds that given by them for Lieute nant Governor by 5,789! Some of the Kentucky papers have alinded to these discrepancies, and have hinted at the possibility of toul play in the matter, by the introduction of idegal vot s, who gave their vote for the Governor only; we give no opinion upon the matter, but our Kentucky iriends—should be on their guard. We have no

have already held their State elections, and which are considered as having eviaced their political bias. We have endeavored to show what each State can do, and we have ventured to anticipate what we think they will do, in November.

We are confident that with one, or at the most two, exceptions, the Whigs constitute a majority of the electors in these States. Surely, no circumstances whatever, short of absolute disability from accident or sickness, will keep any one from the polls at the approaching all important contest.

We append a table showing the number of votes given by each State in 1840, and the number of votes adopted, each State will have the power of giving next November:—

States	Votes given	Electors
Contract of the contract of th	in 1840.	in 1844.
Maine,	92,814	109,300
New Hampshire,	5B,919	69,450
Vermont,	50,454	59,400
Niasachmeets	124,818	145,820
Rhode Island	8,579	10,070
Connecticut,	56,100	65,000
New York,	441,144	522,460
New Jersey,	64,385	75,710
Pennsylvania,	287,693	338,460
Delaware	10,841	12,570
Maryland,	62,283	73,290
Virginia		99,000
North Carolina	80.158	95,1:0
South Carolina,	By Low	islature.
Georgia,	72,197	- 84,650
Alr bama		73,700
Mississtppi,	36,493	41,380
Louisiana,		22,100
Tennessee,		127,910
Kentucky,		107,209
Ohio,		321,130
Indiana,		137,600
111100000	93,013	109,200
Illinois,	49,454	58,169
Missouri	44,064	51,760
Michigan		
Arkansas,	10,411	12,240

[Frem the Reformer.] Movements of the Radicals

Thursday Evening, Sept. 26.—There was a good attendance on last Thursday evening; and at the usual time the meeting was called to order by the appointment of George 11. Evans Chairman, and 11. D. Bristol Secretary. The first business entered into was a ballot for candidates to be supported for Assembly, when the following ticket was unanimously nominated:—

Assemnty.

Assemnty.

Ellis Smalley, Carpenter

John de la Montanye, Tailor.
Albert G. Rudolph, Cooper.
Ireary Beeny,
Herman D. Bristol, Printer.
William Arbuthnot, Chairmaker.
John H. Hunt, Printer.
Richard W. Beebe, Blacksmith.
William Haddock, Printer.
George B. Clarke, Yailor.
James Maxwell, Machinist.
Asron Kline, Shoemaker.
The nominations of Mr. Masquerier for Senator, and of Mr. Comerford as Congressman for the 4th District, were confirmed.
Mr. Smalley returned thanks for the honor of having his namelon the Assembly ticket. He was determined to electioneer considerable for the success of that ticket. And he thought it must succeed when he saw the merits of the two political parties. Hardly a shade of difference between them on the Tarifi—whilst the only difference between them on the Bank question was, that the whigs would give you a single manmoth Bank—the democrats give you a single manmoth Bank—the democrats give you a single manmoth bank—the democrats give you a thousand little ones. One party would set a big bumble bee to sting you—the other would take that off and put on a thousand musquitoes. This very apt and original simile was received with shouls of laughter and applause. He contended that there was very little issue at stake between the parties, save, and except, the small matter of who should get their hands on the "spoils."

Mr. Comergord, as the first candidate nominated by the people on the great question of the Public Lands, felt proud—prouder than ever he had felt

Mr. Comerford, as the first candidate nominated by the people on the great question of the Public Lands, felt proud—prouder than ever he had felt before in his life. From that spot he flung down the gauntiet to any man who might be nominated by any of the old political parties. Let the ablest of them stand forth, and he (Mr. Comerford) would undertake to show that the object sought by the National Reformers was of a thousand times more importance than the contemptible issues put forth by the contending politicians. The sooner this work was begun, the sooner would it be ended—begunning it this year would put them a year ahead—that was all. The Democrats say "Oh! you'll divide the party, you'll let in Clay." He sard, "No, every man will vote for whatever President he pleases. But if Henry Clay should be elected, the Democrats would not regain power for a quarter of a century, unless they took up that poor man's question, the Freedom of the Public Lands. The Helderberg farmers would co-operate with us, and when their young men grew up, they could cast the dust off their teet on the slave lands which they now hold, and go out upon better lands, which would not cost them a deliar. He said favorable notices of the movement were beginning to make their supparance in the proper quarter-and he notices of the movement were beginning to make their appearance in the proper quarter mentioned as an instance a late arrice their appearance in the proper quarter—and he mentished as an instance a late article in the Evening Post. As for the marketable Jew, Noah, they could afford to despise him, although if they were half as bad as he described them, they would have given him a cowhiding in return for his insolence. Bennett sometimes attacked them in his usual devil-may-care way, but he believed there was no inteation, in that quarter, to injure the movement. The day, said Mr. C., is fast coming when you, the working men of New Yerk, will return the entire delegation both to Assembly and Congress. Do not, then, throw your tried friends overbeard to make room for men who, in the days of difficulty, kept aloof from your cause. He (Mr. C.) had never been a party back—when he saw a good principle, he adopted it without ever waiting for the permission of the wise men and sachems of Tammany Hall. Mr. C. was heard with great attention, or interrupted only by bursts of applause.

Mr. Payne proposed that a pledge should be drawn up to be signed by the candidates for election. A committee (Messrs. Evans and Devyr,) was appointed to draw up the said pledge, and have it presented at the next meeting.

Mr. Haddock said each member should have a particular field of duty. The election was approaching, and much to be done.

Mr. Evans recommended ward organizations to take charge of the stand for out-door meetings, each in their own ward.

Mr. Devyn made some observations on the cha-

in their own ward.

Mr. Dryrr made some observations on the character of the opposition drawn out, against them—falsehood and misrepresentation from beginning to end. He pictured a night-scene in the city of Rome—the wait of famine arriving from the abodes of the people who were shut out by Patricians from all participation in the Public Lands—the streaming of a thousand lamps from the Palaces of the Nobles—the sounds of revelry and debauch. The moon looking down from the blue fields of an Italian sky—and bathing in fleecy light the marble towers and solitary streets—the younger Gracchi—the Forum—the people retiring to the Aventine Hill—their humble encampment—their wives and little ones—the last sunbeam fading from the ragged covering of their tents—the uprising moon—the sleep and solitude of midnight—the measured march of armed men—the young Patricians cased in mail bursting on the defenceless famishers and "paving," in the language of the Historian, "the Aventine Hill with their dead bodies." The present movement in this Republic was a continuance, a limb of the contest of that memorable night. Let us remembrance nerve our hearts to put down the spirit of Land Monopoly for ever. At the conclusion this Address, a gendeman came forward and presented a dollar to assist in printing tracts and documents that are to be disseminated among the people.

Mr. Comemporation then offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That we have seen with satisfaction the man-

Adopted unanimously.

A Fiction of Manhood.—The Edenton (N. C.) Sentinel cautions the public against one J. C. Martia, who has been figuring in that quarter since he broke joil at Norfolk, where he was confined for kidnapping and seiling a slave. The last that was heard of him is an account of which he gives of himself, and from which it appears that he was in Philadelphia. He has succeeded in imposing himself upon some creditions woman, with a couple of thousand dollars at her command, which he was endeavoring to secure to himself, preparatory to leaving her. He says—'I am now living nigh, and paying a very fine board in the prettiest city in the United States, which is old Philadelphia, and enjoying myself well. I shall step here no longer than I can get this woman off my hands and then start to look for another.—After I do get clear of her, I sen going to buy me a first rate horse, and start a good distance out in the country to look for another; and by that time I will give up my had habits of courting, without I get broke; and if I do, that is all the source I have to make another raise; for I know, dress me well, with a fittle money to make a show and act large. I can make a raise any where in the country where lasers are women or money.*

Horse Kulled by Bers.—Mr. Asahel Cowles, of East Bloomfeld, had a valuable mare killed by bees in the 17th inst. His son had driven her to a neighbors, and that her near the bee house. The bees commenced an attack, and in her struggles to escape she threw over two hives, the bees from which poured out in such numbers and strong the creature so badly, that she died soon after.—Roch, Dem.